

R. C. M. W.

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THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

10 April, 1926.

Review of Current Military Writings

FOR THE USE OF

Instructors of the General Service Schools

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

January-March, 1926

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REVIEW OF CURRENT LITERATURE
VOLUME 1
NUMBER 1
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I. NEW BOOKS RECEIVED

With Index to Reviews

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION (1925). 75 pages. (Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1926.) Library No. 355.12.....	.

*Not to be reviewed.

II. REVIEW OF BOOKS

THE PROBLEM OF DEFENCE

By Sir George Aston. 174 pages. (London: Philip Allan & Co., 1925.)
Library No. 356.4.

This book was written with a view to giving stability to the British national and imperial defense policy.

The author holds that the factors of the defense problem have always been subject to change; but formerly the change was slow and gradual, while nowadays, owing to the quick march of science, it is unpleasantly rapid; that the menace of aircraft and gas attack on its ports and industrial centers is one of the gravest with which Great Britain has ever been confronted; that the very large increase in oil-burning ships is cancelling one of Great Britain's greatest assets, and that, while territorial responsibilities have greatly expanded, the British armed forces have been considerably reduced.

It is urged that policy be based and armaments maintained on established principles, instead of the vague generalities and pious hopes that have lately been prevalent.

The book is of some interest to all concerned in the problem of adequate national defense.

A. B.

OUR NAVAL HERITAGE

By Fitzhugh Green, Lieut. Com., U. S. Navy. (New York: The Century Co., 1925.) Library No. 359.

"* * * In this volume of four hundred pages of excellent print, Lieutenant Commander Green gives us an inspiring word picture of the American Navy, truly a 'succinct and vivid recital of our Country's past afloat, and of her newly won world leadership at sea.' It is not a mere record of achievements, but a vivid, live, human portrayal of the spirit of the sea and of our Navy which has from small beginnings grown to considerable size, despite the handicap that the American people as a whole, in the past more particularly, have little understood what it is all about and have given it but small encouragement. The book gives us historical proof that the Navy has maintained its high morale during times when if it had had less faith in itself it would have withered and died.

"* * * The United States, situated as it is, in the very center of two great oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific, with the rich markets of Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and South America reached only by sea, must uphold the principle of the freedom of the seas, for our ever-growing production needs these outlets. But, this freedom of the seas can be obtained by us, if history is a guide, only through the existence of a navy strong enough to give us our rights against those who would for gain refuse them to us.

"* * * The book outlines the evolution of the warship as it emerged from out the groups of merchant ships which clustered together for protection against freebooters and pirates, gradually acquiring weapons more deadly and protecting itself from the effect of such weapons. In portraying the hardiness of the seafaring race, the author says: 'No chronicle of American marine can stand forth in its true colors without at least a sketch in background of the marvelous feats on which our seafaring ideals are founded. The tang of danger, the spirit of adventure and of hardships

of some weird voyage still cling about them.' Some of these feats are from our own history, but on the theory that the sea has no nationality he gives feats performed by sailors of all climes.

... The chapter on 'What Happened at Jutland' is instructive. The author blames British naval policy dictated by those ashore and not Admiral Jellicoe for the escape of the German high sea fleet. He says: 'England failed at Jutland, not Jellicoe. Will some day America likewise fail,' and further on he adds: 'His (Jellicoe's) immediate reason for not doing so (pursue the German fleet) was the torpedo threat of the charging German cruisers and destroyers. Put it in another way, eleven destroyers drove twenty-seven English first-class men-of-war temporarily out of action. This is of peculiar interest when one examines the frequent campaigns that have been waged against the building of these frail craft.'

"He draws from Jutland a lesson for us in these words: 'Jutland was indecisive in the sense that neither force conquered. With the immense size of modern fleets this outcome is the more probable one in any engagement of the future. Therefore, we may conclude from Jutland that what we are to expect from our Navy is more than mere combat. The navy must stand for an indefinable, impalpable *something* besides merely throwing projectiles at an enemy. It must keep the country strategically secure, and strategic security is a priceless asset in peace as well as in war.'

"The Navy should have a guiding hand if not a vote in the development of our peace strategy, preventing state men from bartering away the nation's strategic security. Successful war on the sea is primarily dependent upon secure strategical positions from which our naval forces may operate. Peace strategy should provide these positions.

"Had Jellicoe 'damned the torpedoes' as did Farragut, what would have been the outcome of Jutland and the World War?

"The American Navy, when the United States declared war on Germany in 1917, lacked the types of vessels needed to combat the most pressing menace, that of the submarine. However, in the end its achievements were in magnitude great enough materially to aid in deciding the victory. The book tells the story of the North Sea mine barrage, the railroad battery, and the oversea transportation services for both men and material, conceived and accomplished prior to the Armistice which were notable naval achievements. Our battle fleet in its entirety was not needed but the navy was represented in the grand fleet by a division of battleships and every destroyer that could be made available was sent to the war zone about Great Britain and France.

"The book discusses the effects of the Limitation of Naval Armaments Treaty upon the United States. It was, as the writer aptly puts it, an immense naval and economic sacrifice which the United States was willing to make for the sake of furthering universal peace.

"After the World War the fleet goes to the Pacific Coast in order to develop the strategy of the coming ocean. The book tells us of the good effects this change has produced.

"In the chapter on 'The Place of a Naval Air Force,' the writer gives us a concise account of naval airplane development. He believes that war at sea will still be decided by the gun for he says in part: 'The battleship is no doubt doomed; that is, the battleship in its present form. She has been doomed for about one hundred twenty-five years, or ever since the submarine was invented. The ram and torpedo further assured her doom. The airplane simply drives another nail in her coffin. It looks, however, as if the battleship type would survive a few years more at least, for had any of the target vessels tried out by England or the United States in recent years been able to maneuver against the attacking aircraft, to use guns against them, to send combat planes up as a protection, to effect emergency repairs, to resort to blisters and special bottoms and protective gratings, and to spread smoke screens, it is likely that a gun duel between major

ships would have settled the day just as it always has in the past.'"—(Extracts from *The United States Naval Institute Proceedings*, Nov., 1925.)

Of value to all officers interested in the history, development, and achievements of the United States Navy.

**GESCHICHTE DER KRIEGSKUNST IM RAHMEN DER POLITISCHEN
GESCHICHTE—(HISTORY OF THE ART OF WAR IN THE
FRAME OF POLITICAL HISTORY) (4 VOLS.)**

By Hans Delbrück. German text, total 2387 pages. (Third revised edition.) (Berlin: Georg Stilke, 1920-23.) Library No. 356.1.

The author, Professor Hans Delbrück, who in his younger years was the instructor of Prince Waldemar, the youngest son of Emperor Frederick II, and has been on the faculty of a number of famous universities, is a historian of established reputation. Since his graduation in 1873, he has specialized in the study of the Art of War, based on original sources, with reference to its bearing on the history of the World. Although a reserve officer and in close contact with military activities and thought throughout his life, the author modestly disclaims competency to produce a history of the Art of War proper and in its full extent which, in his opinion, should include the details of unit training, the technique of weapons, the training and care of horses, fortifications, siege operations and, finally, all naval affairs; subjects with which he claims to be unfamiliar or on which he has nothing new to offer.

The basic purpose of this valuable work is to bring about a better understanding of the reciprocal relation between tactics, strategy, governmental organization, and politics, with a view to throwing light on many occurrences which heretofore have either remained wholly in the dark, or have been misunderstood.

VOLUME I: ANTIQUITY.

The Persian Wars.—The Military Strength of both sides.—Greek Armament and Tactics.—The Persian Army.—The Battle of Marathon.—Thermopylae.—Artemis.—Salamis.—Plataea.

The Greeks at the Height of their Power.—Greek Tactics up to the Peloponnesian War. Characteristic Combats of the Epoch.—Strategy, Pericles.—Mercenaries.—Greater Perfection of the Existing Tactical System in the Fourth Century; Important Combats of that Period.—Theory; Xenophon.—Epaminondas.

The Macedonians.—Macedonian Army Organization.—Cavalry.—The Phalanx.—Tactics of the Combined Arms.—Alexander and Persia; the Battle on the Granicus.—The Battle of Issus; The Battle of Gaugamela.—The Battle on the Hydaspes.—Alexander as a General.—The Diadochi; the Battles of Sellasia, Raphia, and Mantinea.

Ancient Rome.—Knighthood and the Phalanx.—The Manipular-Phalanx.—Flags.—Roman Training, Castramentation, and Discipline.—Pyrrhus, the Battles of Heraklea, Asculum and Beneventum.—The First Punic War; the Defeat of Regulus in Africa; the Subjugation of the Cisalpine Gauls.

The Second Punic War.—The Battle of Cannae; Numbers and Losses; Ticinus, Trebia, Trasimenus.—The Basic Strategical Problem of the Second Punic War.—The Initial Strategy of the War; Strength of Both Sides.—Rome gains Preponderance; the Battle of Zama-Naraggara and Echelon Tactics; Forerunners of Echelon Tactics.—Hannibal and Scipio.

The Romans as World Conquerors.—Romans and Macedonians; Kynoskephalae, Pydna, Magnesia; the Strategy of King Antiochus; the Sarrisa (Macedonian Lance) and Fronts.—Professional Army; Cohort-Tactics.—The Centurions.—Mithridates.—Romans and Parthans; Antonius.

Caesar.—The Cavalry.—The Helvetian Campaign; the Battle of Bibractae.—Ariovistus.—The Subjugation of the Belgians; Vercingetorix.—Roman Art of War against Barbarians.—The Civil War in Italy and Spain.—The Campaign in Greece.—The Battle of Pharsalus.—The Last Campaigns of the Civil War; the Engagement of Ruspina, and the Battles of Thapsus and Munda.—The Elephants.

VOLUME II: THE GERMANS.

The Roman-Germanic Conflict.—The Primordial Germanic State.—The Germanic Military Organization.—The Subjugation of Germany by the Romans.—The Battle in the Teutoburg Woods.—Germanicus and Arminius.—Internal Life of the Imperial Roman Army.—Theory.—Collapse and Dissolution of the Roman Military Organization.

The Transmigration.—The Roman Empire with German Soldiers.—The Battle of Strassbourg.—The Battle of Adrianople.—The Settlement of the Germans under the Romans.

Emperor Justinian and the Goths.—Justinian's Military Organization; the Battles of Taginae, Vesuvius, and Casilinus.—Strategy.

The Transition to the Middle Ages.—The Military Organization in the Roman-Germanic States.—Development of Tactics.—The Origin of the Feudal System.

VOLUME III: THE MIDDLE AGES.

Charles the Great and his Successors.—Charles the Great.—The Subjugation of the Saxons.—The Carolingian Empire; the Normans and the Hungarians; the Siege of Paris.

The Completed Feudal State.—The State Arising from the Ruins of the Carolingian Empire.—The Battle of the Lech.—The Battles under Emperor Henry IV.—The Subjugation of the Anglo-Saxons by the Normans.—The Norman Military Organization in England.—The Norman State in Italy.—Byzantium.—The Arabs.—General Survey of the Crusades.

The Middle Ages at their Height.—Knighthood as a Recognized Order.—Knighthood from the Military Viewpoint.—Mercenaries.—Strategy.—The Italian Communes and the Hohenstaufen.—The German Cities.—The Conquest of Prussia by the German Order.—English Archery; the Conquest of Wales and Scotland by Edward I.—Certain Campaigns, Battles, and Engagements.

The Later Middle Ages.—Phalanx Battles.—Citizens' Guard and Rallies.—Dismounted Knights and Marksmen.—The Osmons.—The Hussites.—Condottieri, Ordnance Companies, and Free Corps.—The Battles of Tannenberg, Mont l'Ery and other Engagements of that Period.

The Swiss.—The Battle of Morgarten.—The Battle of Laupen.—The Battle of Sempach.—The Battle of Dillingen.—Confederate Military Organization.—The Burgundian Wars.—Military Theory in the Middle Ages.—Chronological List of Battles.

VOLUME IV: MODERN TIMES.

Military Organization of the Renaissance.—The Development of European Infantry.—Fire Arms.—The Tactics of Pikemen Masses.—The Interior Organization of Professional Armies.—Certain Battles.—Machiavelli.

The Era of Religious Wars.—The Transformation of Knighthood into Cavalry.—Increase in the Number of Marksmen.—Improvement of Infantry Tactics.—Maurice of Orange.—Gustavus Adolphus.—Cromwell.—Certain Battles.

The Epoch of Standing Armies.—France.—Brandenburg-Prussia.—Training; Development of Tactics in the 18th Century.—Strategy.—Strategical Sketches and Certain Battles.

The Epoch of Citizens' Armies.—Revolution and Invasion.—The Armies of the Revolution.—Napoleonic Strategy.—Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Clausewitz.

January-March, 1926

This work is a notable contribution to the History of the Art of War. Of interest to all officers and of special value to the G-2 section.

A. B.

THE DIRECTION OF WAR: A STUDY AND ILLUSTRATION OF STRATEGY

By Major-General Sir W. D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Second Edition.) 351 pages, 42 maps and sketches. (Cambridge: University Press, 1925.) Library No. 356.

"This first edition of this book appeared in 1920. * * * Within its 334 pages are to be found a thorough and stimulating discussion on almost every phase of the higher conduct of war, a wealth of over three hundred examples drawn from history as far back as the campaigns of Charlemagne and as up to date as the Washington Conference, and an admirable collection of forty-two illustrative maps and sketch maps. * * * Meanwhile, it may safely be said that this is probably the best and most concise, as it is certainly the most up to date, work on strategy in our language, and that Hamley's 'Operations of War,' for so long the British military Bible on this subject, may now be regarded as definitely superseded. * * *"—(Extracts from review in October, 1925 number, *The Army Quarterly* [British].)

Of interest to all officers concerned in the study of strategy and of special value to the Command and G-2 sections.

WAR ACCORDING TO CLAUSEWITZ

Edited, with commentary, by Major General T. D. Pilcher, C.B. 258 pages. (London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1918.) Library No. 357.

This book is a war publication; it is an attempt to condense and put into simple form the first of the three volumes of Clausewitz's "On War." Being slightly tainted with the propaganda idea and somewhat superficial, it is not considered of value to these schools.

O. P. R.

THE GREAT PACIFIC WAR, 1931-33

By Hector C. Bywater. 317 pages. (Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1925.) Library No. 356.8.

"* * * An intelligent, well-informed and wholly admirable piece of work, done by a naval expert who is also a man of imagination, and, what is more important, an extremely skillful and ingratiating writer. * * * As everyone knows, novels forecasting the future are anything but uncommon. As everyone also knows, they are usually anything but good. But here, at least, is a good one. * * *

"What Mr. Bywater deals with is the threatening, and probably inevitable war between Japan and the United States for the mastery of the Pacific. He does not formally predict that it is coming; instead he is very careful to say that he hopes it will be somehow headed off. But having thrown that sop to his duties as a neutral, he proceeds to describe it at length, with all the meticulous exactness of a naval expert and all the gusto of a man who obviously delights in fighting. The Japs duly seize the Philippines and they duly raid the Pacific Coast, but after that the immensely superior power of the United States begins to tell against them, and in the end, after a vain and costly attempt to beat them in the North Pacific, they are brought to battle in the South Seas, and with their grand fleet shot to pieces they are forced to ask for terms.

"Mr. Bywater, as befits his training, is at his best in describing the naval battles. There are three very desperate ones—the first off Manila, the second between Hawaii and the Japanese coast, and the third in the South Seas. Here the narrative ceases to be fiction altogether, and becomes, to all intents and purposes, a record of plain fact. One never doubts it for an instant. The ships are named; their shots are platted; one even comes to know their commanders. Mr. Bywater is alive to the dramatic value of trivial detail. He tells us things that only a man professionally interested in ships would notice, and they make for a vividness that is overwhelming. Perhaps his best chapter is the one describing the defense of Guam. That forlorn island, of course, is doomed—but not at once! It has a commander who is also a highly ingenious man, and he beats off the first Japanese attack with great slaughter—all with a few field pieces, fortuitously fallen into his hands. * * *"—(Extracts from a review in the December, 1925 issue, *The American Mercury*.)

Of interest to all officers.

GRUNDRISS DER TAKTIK—(THE OUTLINE OF TACTICS) (Based on War Experiences)

By R. Eisenschmidt. German text, 180 pages, 18 sketches. (Berlin: R. Eisenschmidt, 1925.) Library No. 357.

The purpose of this book is to present in concise but easily comprehensive form the most important tactical principles and methods which have found expression in the various tactical regulations of the powers which participated in the World War, supplemented by the author's own conceptions gained by practice. It is intended as a reference book for field and company officers, as well as to aid officers in their preparation for examinations.

Synopsis of contents:

- I. War.—Preparation for War.—Plans of Operations.—Concentration.—Organization of the Rear. Logistics.—Strategy and Tactics.
 - II. The Powers and Limitations of the Various Arms and their Weapons.—Organization.—The Various Means of Combat.
 - III. The Estimate of the Situation and the Decision.
 - IV. Orders, Reports and Messages.
 - V. Signal Communications.
 - VI. Exploration and Reconnaissance.
 - VII. Counter Measures Against Hostile Observation and Reconnaissance.
 - VIII. Rest and Security.
 - IX. Marches.
 - X. Combat. General Provisions. (1) The Separate Arms in Attack and Defense. (2) The Combined Arms.—a. Mobile Operations: Attack, Pursuit, Defense, Withdrawal, and Retirement. b. Stabilization: Preparation and Occupation of the Position, Defense, Attack. (3) Special Operations: Attack and Defense of Localities and Combat in Woods, Attack and Defense of Defiles and River Crossings, Combat at Night and during Fog, Mountain Combat.
 - XI. Minor Warfare. Guerilla Enterprises.
 - XII. The Supply and Maintenance of Troops.
 - Annex No. 1. A Brief Retrospect of the Historical Development of Tactics.
 - Annex No. 2. Forms for Combat Orders.
- The book is of interest to all officers and of special value to the Command and G-3 sections.

A. B.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF TACTICS, 1740-1905

By Capt. A. F. Becke, late R. F. A., British Army. 104 pages. (London: Hugh Rees, Ltd., 1909.) Library No. 357.0.

This book, written in 1909, deals with the tactics of the above period. Six periods are discussed, i.e.:

Frederick the Great, 1740-1770.
The French Revolution and Consulate, 1770-1804.
Napoleon and the Wars of the Empire, 1804-1815.
The Period, 1815-1854.
The Breech-loader Period, 1854-1878.
Modern Period, 1878-Present day (1909).

The text covers the effect of improvements in small arms and artillery on the tactical formations and dispositions of the three arms: cavalry, infantry and artillery. There is a short description of several battles in each period, in which the tactics of each side are covered briefly. An appendix in the form of questions on subject matter covered in the text is included.

The book is of moderate general value.

R. O. H.

STRATEGIC CAMOUFLAGE

By Solomon J. Solomon, R.A. 62 pages, with numerous illustrations. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1920.) Library No. 357.42.

A work on the application of Art to War, which for the greater part is concerned with the analysis of photographs disclosing German camouflage methods during the World War.

The author states that there are two schools of thought on the subject of camouflage; one is far seeing, the other satisfies immediate needs only. They may be called the *Strategic* and *Tactical*. In order to deceive our "Intelligence," the Germans covered large areas of the country with huge structures designed to represent agricultural land and the normal incidents of the landscape; the author claims that he has produced evidence to show, not only how these structures may be detected, but where they might be looked for to fulfil the purpose of their erection. He quotes passages from General Ludendorff's *War Memoirs* indicating that German camouflage methods succeeded not only in concealing battery positions, roads, anti-aircraft shelters, etc., but were also effectually employed to screen the concentration of large masses of troops (40 to 50 divisions).

The book is of interest to all officers and of special value to the Engineer subsection.

A. B.

MILITARY ENGINEERING (VOL. II) DEFENCES (1925)

By British War Office. 99 pages, 27 plates and 2 tables. (London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1925.) Library No. 623.

"This booklet is divided into *Land Defenses* and *Coast Defenses*.

"The *Land Defense* section opens with a short review of the past up to 1914, devotes brief paragraphs to Liège, Namur, Antwerp, Maubeuge, and Verdun (1916), and after a reference to trench warfare which lasted so long, not only on the Western front, but in Eastern theaters also, draws general conclusions as to Permanent Land Fortification of today.

"Emphasis is laid, properly, on (a) mobile heavy artillery; (b) trench systems and wire; (c) defense in depth. Material preparations during peace in the case of important strategic areas and positions are limited to such items as maintenance of open fields of fire, communications (physical and signal), storage, shellproof dugouts for headquarters, observation posts,

landing fields and protection of air-defense-organization, anti-tank obstacles and mines. The last item perhaps is more of an aspiration than a realization at the present time: in fact, later on (page 45) it is stated with much truth, 'Various types are at present under consideration.'

"In the description of concrete shellproof dugouts there is an important omission from the 'principles of construction,' viz:—the necessity for substantial reinforced concrete floors. The plates show correctly this important feature, but the letter press omits it.

"*Land Defense* closes with a chapter on organization and execution of work, in which good use has been made of the experience of March-July, 1918, in France.

"*Coast Defense* opens with a few definitions and general methods of enemy attack. A short historical review is given from Gibraltar (1782) to Port Arthur (1904), which is followed by brief accounts of coast defense attacks, etc., during the Great War, viz:—W. Hartlepool (1914), The Dardanelles, Blocking Raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge, German Defenses on the Belgian Coast, Capture of Tsing-tau and motor boat raids at Pola (1917) and Kronstadt (1919).

"The general conclusions which are drawn are based necessarily on much less data than in the case of Land Defenses, but the conclusion that a purely naval attack of a properly defended port is a hopeless proposition, will not be disputed until the unfortunate experiences in the Dardanelles (Nov., 1924-March, 1915) become blurred with time; when doubtless a few enthusiasts will revive once more this ancient and disastrous heresy. On the other hand it is laid down that while coast defenses cannot prevent the naval bombardment of an area, the risk of serious results from a naval 'area' bombardment is negligible, a conclusion which no one who saw the results of the constant coastal bombardments of the Belgian coast during the war will be inclined to dispute.

"Development in Air Attack is said to be countered by development in Air Defenses, and so far has progressed little beyond 'area' bombardment. The question of the enemy's use of gas is dealt with perforce in a 'nebulous' way.

"In discussing the general organization of Defense Works the various responsibilities of the Navy, Army, and Air Force are defined; the responsibility of the Air Forces including close reconnaissance and cooperation with the artillery. It is difficult to believe that this allocation of responsibilities, so fraught with danger, will stand the test of time or that the last word has been said on the question of respective responsibilities.

"Artillery armament is divided into 'fixed and mobile' and the use of railway and transportable mountings is not contemplated for coast defenses. Great mechanical difficulties undoubtedly exist in connection with accuracy of fire, traversing, and stability, before guns on railway or transportable mountings can be used with efficiency in coast defenses, but the benefits which would accrue from a solution of these problems would be so great that it is a pity that experimental design to this end should be barred.

"The question of siting batteries, the details of their requirements and Defense Electric Lights are dismissed in a few paragraphs, and the difficult problems of Defense against aircraft and of Signal Communications are practically not dealt with, as little more than mention is made of these subjects; presumably future volumes of the *Manual of Antiaircraft Defense* will deal fully with these points.

"The book generally is significant not from what it says, but from what it does not say, and it is presumably a transitory publication intended to remind the Army that the whole subject has not been altogether lost sight of.

"Efficient Land and Coast Defense (especially in the case of Great Britain) involves more than ever questions of time and space, and the closest cooperation between the Army and the Air Force, and in some measure the Navy also, for the earliest intelligence of hostile aircraft may often be ob-

tained from seacraft at a distance from our shores; efficient cooperation between different services is always a difficulty and is attained but rarely, judging from past history.

"On shore the problems of cooperation between Artillery, Engineers, Signal Corps, and Air Forces are complex and require in each case much forethought and careful organization. In fact sound organization and signal communications must be the framework of any successful defense and the basis on which training is built up.

"Naval attack upon the British coast has become of minor importance, while the problems of attack by hostile aircraft have become a pressing urgency.

"It is upon these problems that light is needed, and the laying down of a doctrine which will command the assent of informed opinion, and insure (as far as is humanly possible) success in the day of trial."—(Reprint from p. 685, December, 1925 issue, *The Royal Engineers Journal*.)

Of general value to all officers, and of special value to the G-2 section on account of its historical data, and to the Engineer subsection.

ALL THE WORLD'S AIRCRAFT

Compiled and edited by C. G. Grey. (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., 1925.) Library No. 358.17.

"World aeronautical progress continues to be traced faithfully and fully year by year in 'All the World's Aircraft,' founded by the late Fred T. Jane. The 1925 issue, which is edited as former issues have been, by Mr. C. G. Grey, is a work of great value to all interested in man's struggle for mastery of the air. Details of many of the latest aircraft, including airships, are given in this volume and there is a large number of illustrations comprising both photographs and diagrams.

"It seems that nothing approaching standardised airplane and seaplane types for the various kinds of work have been arrived at yet. In fact the individuality of many of the machines leaps to the eye immediately the illustrations are examined. Perhaps a tendency towards three-engined commercial machines is indicated, perhaps the return to favor of the monoplane for certain purposes may be foreseen, but, on the whole, the ideas of aeronautical engineers seem still to be unsettled and to be wandering in search of new paths towards perfection. The heavier-than-air craft is a healthy and vigorous child which is, as yet, unchained by habit and is consequently so much the more interesting. Rigid airship design appears more stable. Commander Burney's 5,000,000 cubic ft. vessel, of which approximate dimensions are given, is the only one showing radical departures from the form originated by the German Zeppelin engineers.

"'All the World's Aircraft' succeeds in being at once informative and deeply interesting."—(Reprint from p. 826, November, 1925 issue, *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.)

The above statement in regard to the status of airplane design holds good for commercial aircraft. It is believed, however, that in so far as the military types are concerned, there has been a fairly high degree of standardization. For example, the successful pursuit planes, bombardment planes, and observation planes of all the leading powers are remarkably alike; so far, however, there is no standard attack plane design.

Of interest to all officers and of special value to the Air Service subsection.

W. C. S.

THE FIRST WORLD FLIGHT

By Lowell Thomas. 328 pages, numerous illustrations. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1925.) Library No. 358.17.

"On September 28, 1924, three Douglass Cruisers, flown by Lieutenant Lowell Smith and five other officers of the U. S. Air Service, landed in Seattle. Two of the three planes were completing the first flight around the world. The third, a replacement, bore two officers who had lost their original cruiser on the hop from Orkney Isles to Iceland, but who, with the aid of the U. S. Navy and good fortune, had succeeded in overtaking the flight and securing their replacement cruiser in Nova Scotia. A fourth cruiser, piloted by Major Frederick L. Martin, the original Flight Commander, had crashed into an Alaskan mountain in a blinding snow storm. Exactly five months and twenty-two days had been required to circumnavigate the globe.

"This book is a personal narrative of the fliers, related hurriedly by themselves and written and compiled into book form less hurriedly by the author. It records chronologically the events of the flight as the fliers journeyed through Alaskan fogs, Bering Sea snow storms, along the Kuriles, through Japan, China, India, Persia, Turkey, Europe, to Orkney Isles, thence to Iceland, Greenland, and, finally back to the North American mainland. As will be remembered, the journeys from Seattle to Japan and from Orkney Islands to Labrador were the most difficult. The 835-mile hop from Reykjavik to Fredericksdahl was, without doubt, the most dangerous single flight. On the last lap of this trip, Smith and Nelson piloted their planes through wind, rain, and a blinding fog. They were forced to fly just above the water's surface in order to see as far as fifty yards ahead. Then for two hundred miles they flew over this sea, dotted with arctic icebergs. It was only with rare good fortune that they reached Fredericksdahl. The brilliant idea of jumping from one continent to another by following the meridians receives small encouragement from the experiences of the world flight.

"No attempt is made in this book to make a searching study of the experiences of the world fliers, but the events of the flight are recorded faithfully and in detail. Perhaps too great an effort has been made to adapt the book to the popular demand. However, it is presented in readable form, is handsomely illustrated, and will undoubtedly receive approval."—(Reprint from p. 216, February, 1926 issue, *Coast Artillery Journal*.)

Of interest to all officers concerned in the progress of aviation and of special value to the Air Service subsection.

AVIATION IN PEACE AND WAR

By Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, C.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., late Chief of the Air Staff and Controller-General of Civil Aviation. 139 pages. (London: Edward Arnold & Co., 1922.) Library No. 358.17.

A treatise on aviation from the historical, technical, strategic, and commercial point of view which was first delivered as the *Lees-Knowles Lectures* at Cambridge University in February and March, 1921.

The work briefly traces the history of aviation from its beginning to the outbreak of the World War, next describes the evolution of aircraft and of air strategy during the war, and last gives an estimate of its present position and future prospects.

Of general interest and of special value to the Air Service subsection.

A. B.

THE STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF AIR FIGHTING

By Major Oliver Stewart, M.C., A.F.C. 195 pages. (London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1925.) Library No. 358.17.

This is the first book known to exist which makes an earnest effort to sift the evidence of the more successful air fighters and to deduce from it definite tactical methods.

The author explains that the term *Strategy* as employed in this treatise refers only to strategy in the air and should not be confounded with the strategy of air fighting which is practiced by high officers upon the ground.

The following are discussed in detail: Attack Strategy; Defense Strategy; Attack Tactics; Defense Tactics; Aerial Gunnery; and Flying Training and Morale.

The title of the book is misleading for the reason that the author does not in fact discuss the subject of strategy. It is true that the division between strategy and tactics is somewhat indefinite, but Major Stewart has certainly drawn the dividing line in a way not heretofore attempted by any other writer; on one or two occasions when entering into subjects which are truly strategical in nature, he misses the point entirely.

Given an appropriate title, for example: "A Critical Analysis of the Methods of Fighting Employed by Small Units of Pursuit Aviation and the Corresponding Methods of Defense," this work could unhesitatingly be pronounced the best book written on the subject, no better study of the methods current in the World War being known to exist.

The book is of interest to all officers and of special value to the Air Service subsection.

W. C. S.

FELDMÄSSIGES FAHREN DER FAHRTRUPPE.—(FIELD TRAINING FOR ANIMAL-DRAWN TRANSPORT UNITS)

By Major Brettner, German Army. German text, 71 pages, 9 charts. (Charlottenburg: Offene Worte, 1925.) Library No. 355.82.

Field training for transport units is prescribed in German Training Regulations Nos. 44-56.

Under these provisions, the author discusses the principles on which such training should be based, as well as the conduct to be observed and the formations to be adopted by animal-drawn transport units, loaded or empty, in various situations, with special reference to hostile aerial reconnaissance, visibility conditions, hostile artillery fire, hostile tanks, the highly mobile fire power of hostile cavalry, and the exploitation of the terrain.

The author holds that, from the viewpoint of operations, the handling of animal-drawn transport is fully as important as firing, and that it is the duty of every unit equipped with animal-drawn transportation to learn as much as possible of this art, but that the animal-drawn transport units must master this subject in order to be able to act as instructors.

The general treatise of this subject is followed by eight tactical problems including illustrative diagrams, each problem closing with a discussion.

The book is of general interest as presenting an increasingly important subject which in the past has received little, if any, special attention, it is of particular value to the Special Service Schools.

(For translation see Instructors' File No. 1390-C.)

A. B.

NAPOLEON AND WATERLOO: THE EMPEROR'S CAMPAIGN WITH THE ARMÉE DU NORD, 1815

By Captain A. F. Becke, late R.F.A. Two volumes, 682 pages, 11 maps and sketches. (London: Kegan Paul, Trench Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1914.) Library No. 944.05.

This is a very detailed and painstaking account of Napoleon's last campaign.

It opens with an account of Napoleon's return from Elba, touches lightly on the political events of the Hundred Days and passes at once to the Allied concentration and plans for the invasion of France. The problem set Napoleon, to maintain himself as Emperor, was as follows: The Allies had five main Armies which were concentrated in the following areas:

(1) The Anglo Dutch Army, 93,000 strong, under the Duke of Wellington in Belgium, southwest of Brussels.

(2) The Prussian Army, 117,000 strong, under Field Marshal von Blücher, southeast of Brussels.

(3) The Russian Army, 150,000 strong, under Barclay de Tolly, east of the middle Rhine.

(4) The Austrian Army, 210,000, under Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, east of the upper Rhine.

(5) The Austrian Army of Italy, 75,000, under General Frimont.

The objective assigned the first four armies was Paris.

The Austrians and Russians had far to come and were not in immediate danger. The objective of the Austrian Army of Italy was Lyons.

The Anglo Dutch and the Prussians had planned a joint offensive to commence on July 1st, 1815.

The Bourbons had greatly reduced the French Army and had removed all officers of any importance who were ardent partisans of Napoleon.

Immediately on his return from Elba, Napoleon with characteristic energy had set himself to build up the French Army and to provide the supplies necessary for a campaign.

By June 1st, 1815, Napoleon had 200,000 men available. These were scattered in 6 Corps districts along the northern and eastern frontiers of France between Lille and Alsace. The VI Corps was at Soissons and the Guard at Paris while detachments covered the other French frontiers.

Any idea of a defensive was discarded by Napoleon. The plan finally adopted by him was to make a surprise concentration opposite the juncture of the Prussians and the Anglo Dutch at Charleroi with the maximum force, drive his army between these Allied armies and then defeat them in detail. He nearly succeeded in the accomplishment of this end. The Duke of Wellington is quoted as saying the day after the battle of Waterloo, "It was a damned nice thing—the nearest run thing you ever saw in your life."

Napoleon concentrated 125,000 men.

The Anglo Dutch and the Prussians were caught in very extended cantonments and were forced apart. Wellington was held off on June 16th by a delaying force at Quatre Bras while the Prussians were soundly beaten at Ligny.

Then Napoleon turned on the Anglo Dutch. The story of Waterloo, of the failure of Napoleon's covering force to hold the Prussians, and of the French defeat is too well known to require description. The book closes with the termination of the Hundred Days.

Clear discussions of Napoleon's strategy and of the tactics and methods of 1815 are given.

The author's criticism is dispassionate. However, his attempts to adapt his criticism to modern war conditions are weak. The style is clear and suited to critical analysis. The repetitions found in the text are an aid to the student. The work is well documented, the text of many interesting

documents being printed in full in the appendix. The larger maps are inadequate except as guides; the book should be studied with one of the numerous maps of France and Belgium on a scale of at least 1:200,000.

The book is an excellent one for the soldier who wishes to advance his professional knowledge.

It is believed to be of specially great value for the instructors and graduates of these schools, as well as for the G-2 section.

T. F. V. N.

WELLINGTON: THE CROSSING OF THE GAVES AND THE BATTLE OF ORTHEZ

By Major-General F. C. Beatson, C.B. 280 pages. (London: Heath Cranton, Ltd., 1925.) Library No. 946.

"This volume follows naturally and appropriately upon the author's earlier work, 'With Wellington in the Pyrenees,' and the two together provide for us a very clear and detailed account of operations which, always somewhat obscure to the ordinary student of the Peninsular War, have never received quite all the study and attention which are their due.

"The first three chapters are especially illuminating and give an admirable picture of the situation in Europe generally and in Spain in particular, immediately previous to the operations of which the book treats; we have an excellent presentment of the British Army, then, as General Beatson reminds us, 'in the full flower of its morale, its experience, its steadiness, its marksmanship which its opponents could not bear or challenge, full of confidence in itself and in its leader, wayward sometimes and needing to be held with a tight rein, but never dismayed'; and also of the French Army, no unworthy opponent, though the defeat at Vittoria, the retreat from Sorrauren and the result of the battle of the Nivelle all had a disastrous effect on its morale. We are so accustomed to hear how much of Wellington's success was due to British command of the sea, that it may come as something of a surprise to some of us to read in General Beatson's pages how precarious that command of the sea occasionally became, since at the time, England was at war with two Great Powers, and the various seas and the coasts of the Peninsula were infested by privateers of both, while of the vessels carrying supplies to our army in the field, one was a vessel of no more than 84 tons, and the largest of 465 tons only.

"Of the marching and fighting, the crossing of the Gaves and the Battle of Orthez, the author supplies an almost day by day account; he has drawn largely and skilfully upon all the official records of both nations, the histories published in French and English, and upon many regimental records, especially upon some of those regiments of the Hussar Brigade which have appeared in recent years. In a pocket at the end of the book are four very clear maps, while the book is illustrated by a number of photographs which afford an excellent idea of the nature of the ground fought over."—(Reprint from p. 823, November, 1925 issue, *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.)

Of value to the student of the Peninsular War and to the G-2 section.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864 IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA AND THE EXPEDITION TO LYNCHBURG

By H. A. Du Pont. 188 pages, 7 maps. (New York: National Americana Society, 1925.) Library No. 973.7.

Colonel Du Pont, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, who in his later years became a United States Senator from Delaware, participated in the famous "Valley Campaign" of 1864 as chief

of artillery, having already distinguished himself in the operations of the Federal Army in Virginia.

The present narrative of the campaign of 1864 in the Valley of Virginia, does not pretend to give a complete account of the campaign in question, but is rather a recital of the incidents and events which came under the author's personal observation. The author states that various memoranda jotted down many years ago, as well as a careful re-perusal of the official records have served to refresh and confirm his recollections.

Contents:

- I. From New Year's Day to the Battle of Newmarket.
- II. The Battle of Newmarket.
- III. From Newmarket to Piedmont.
- IV. The Battle of Peidmont.
- V. From Piedmont to Lynchburg.
- VI. The Battle of Lynchburg.
- VII. From Lynchburg Across the Alleghanies to Parkersburg and Thence to Harper's Ferry.
- VIII. Organization of the Army of the Shenandoah and Engagement of Winchester.
- IX. The Battle of Winchester.
- X. The Battle of Fisher's Hill.
- XI. From Fisher's Hill to Cedar Creek.
- XII. The Battle of Cedar Creek.

The book is a valuable addition to the history of the American Civil War and, as such, of interest to all officers and of special value to the G-2 section.

A. B.

WAZIRISTAN, 1919-1920 (Campaigns and Their Lessons Series)

By H. de Watteville, B.A. (Oxon.), p.s.c. 238 pages, 4 maps. (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1925.) Library No. 940.321.

The Waziristan Campaign on the Northwest Frontier of India, 1919-1920, coming as a natural sequel to the fighting on the Afghan borders (Third Afghan War), though forced upon the Government of India by the outbreak of the lawless hillmen, was essentially little more than an aftermath of the World War.

The *Wazirs* and *Mahsuds*, particularly the latter, are reputed to be the most daring, the most truculent, and the most bloodthirsty of the savage tribes which inhabit that region of the world. A large percentage were armed with modern rifles, and there were in their ranks a number of ex-soldiers of the Indian Army who were thoroughly conversant with British methods.

The first four chapters of the book are devoted to the history and topography of Waziristan, giving also a summary of the military operations in that region up to the close of the World War, as well as of the subsequent events to November, 1919.

Chapters V to XIII give a detailed account of the operations comprising the Waziristan Campaign, 1919-1920.

Chapter XIV is intended to bring out the contrast between the campaign of 1919-20 and the operations of 1922-23 which led to the occupation of Razmak.

The remaining three chapters are devoted to a discussion of the following subjects: Modern Artillery and Military Armament in Frontier Warfare; Aircraft in Frontier Warfare; General Lessons of the Campaign of 1919-1920.

This book is of general military historical interest and of special value to the G-2 and G-3 sections as well as to the Artillery and Air Service subsections.

A. B.

ERNSTHAFTE PLAUDEREIEN ÜBER DEN WELTKRIEG (SERIOUS
TALKS CONCERNING THE WORLD WAR)

By Lieut. General Otto von Moser, German Army. German text,
463 pages. (Stuttgart: Belser, 1925.) Library No. 940.32.

"This work is described as a critical military-political history of the war for experts and non-experts. It is a particularly well-informed commentary on the war, that has not evoked universal commendation in Germany. The author has written an excellent critical summary of the war of 1870-1871, and has also published his reminiscences of the Great War. He commanded the 107th Division and XIV Corps, and fought the British at Cambrai. He is somewhat severe on the German General Staff. He considers that it was too conservative, very conscientious, but without any creative power, and, after the death of Schlieffen, without an intellectually prominent individual. It was content with that leader's envelopment theory founded on Cannae, and did not trouble to consider anything else. Far from encouraging originality, the General Staff repressed it; so uncertain was it of its position that no officer could publish even an essay on the 1870-1871 campaign or any other past war without submitting it for censorship.

"When it came to the Great War the General Staff established an underground control of operations behind the backs of the commanding generals—this is fully confirmed by the captured papers of the German Fourth Army. It led one prominent general to declare, 'I am fighting the enemy—and the General Staff.' General von Moser tells as an example the following story. On the 3d of December, 1917, he as corps commander suggested to the Second Army the recapture of Bourlon Wood next day. To his surprise, his project was turned down and the date fixed for the 9th. He subsequently ascertained that one of his own staff had spoken on the telephone to the Second Army and argued against the attack on the 4th and in favour of a postponement to the 9th.

"Ludendorff set the example. He settled everything without even a mention of Hindenburg's name, though as First Quartermaster-General he had no legal right to such authority. There were few really first-class General Staff officers. The author mentions only Ludendorff, Lossberg, and Seeckt (present commander of the *Reichswehr*), and the nation suffered by the interference of young General Staff officers without responsibility. He envies the great authority exercised by Joffre, Foch, and the French generals.

"The breaking up of permanent corps and the practical organization of fighting by divisions, which were grouped temporarily in corps as convenient, was in many ways fatal. It destroyed the proper authority of the corps generals and there were not enough good generals to provide commanders for two hundred and more divisions.

"The tremendous demands made on the German divisions and in consequence on the individual soldier, at the Somme, was the beginning of the 'dissolution from within' of the German Army; the young soldier could not stand such baptism of fire, and nervous breakdown became more and more common.

"The moral downfall of Germany came, he thinks, in 1917:

'In millions of letters from the Western Front from April to November, 1917, came the ever-rising flood of bitter complaints of the almost unbearable hardships and bloody losses in the scarcely interrupted chain of battles of Arras, Aisne-Champagne in April-May, of Flanders, Verdun and the Chemin des Dames in August-October, 1917. A hundred thousand leavemen told the Home front by word of mouth the details of the ever-growing superiority of the enemy, particularly in weapons of destruction.'

"The vaunted successes of Zborow, Riga, and even Caporetto got little attention and did not improve conditions on the Western Front one iota.

"General von Moser has a somewhat low opinion of the higher leading, not only of Moltke's, but also of Falkenhayn's and of Ludendorff's. First Ypres, he thinks, was carried on too long if it was intended to reinforce the East and to clear the Russians out of Germany before the end of the year. On the other hand, the English, not the Russians, should have been knocked out in 1915—and we know how easy it would have been. In June, 1916, a defensive front should have been held in the East and every available man put in at Verdun on a wider front than was actually attacked. He considers that the destruction carried out in 1917 in the retreat to the Hindenburg Line went much too far. As for the great offensive of 1918, it was made at the wrong place, and after the first dash not maintained against a single defined objective, but dissipated in a number of divergent operations. The campaign was lost and 'It is waste of time to look for the cause otherwise than in the errors and mistakes of the leaders.' If there had been a reserve Army to back up and to exploit the first success and break through, the war might have ended differently."—(Reprint of a review on p. 153, October, 1925 number, *The Army Quarterly* [British].)

Of special interest to the Command and G-2 sections.

KRIEGSLEHREN IN BEISPIELEN AUS DEM WELTKRIEG—(WAR LESSONS IN EXAMPLES FROM THE WORLD WAR) (Vol. I)

Edited by Lieut. General Schwarte, German Army, Ret. German text, 270 pages. (Berlin: Mittler, 1925.) Library No. 357.0.

"This is a book that we (the British) well might copy. Designed to supplement and to supply flesh and blood to the dry-as-dust framework of the training manuals, it contains papers by various hands on night fighting, artillery preparation in trench and open warfare, German tanks in action, the development of the engineer arm, the use of artillery in forcing a river, and raids and reconnaissances in force. The historical matter is authoritative and derived from the war records.

"The first paper on night fighting deals with the disastrous night attack of the German Crown Prince's troops on Sarrail's Army southwest of Verdun on the 9th-10th of September, 1914. It is written by Major-General von Borries, then a staff officer of one of the divisions engaged, who makes no attempt to disguise the great failure that it was, and mentions that the troops called it the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. The article may be dealt with at length at some later date, when a good account from the French side becomes available. It will be sufficient to say here that his troops, having been pinned to the ground by artillery fire for three days and unable to move, the Crown Prince in order to extricate them, at 2 p.m. on the 9th, ordered, not a true night attack, but a night advance of about three miles, so that in the early morning, at 5:30 a. m., the troops might be close up in position to assault and overrun the enemy's lines and batteries. The Army and corps orders, which are given, are delightfully vague, not in the slightest degree helpful, and fully deserving of the disaster they occasioned. They display complete ignorance of night operations and might be simple march orders. Possibly, the divisional orders were better, but they are not printed. The time left for reconnaissance by the hour the 2 p. m. Army orders had filtered down to units was short. The net result was that the columns lost their way, crossed each other's boundaries, fired into each other (though all firing was forbidden), fell into boundless confusion, even panic, and accomplished very little.

"The losses on the German side can be given only approximately, as exact figures are lacking for most of the units engaged; anyhow they were heavy and their effect in view of the low effectiveness weighty."

The author then estimates them at about two thousand per corps, 'mostly by rifle bullet, hand-to-hand fighting, accidents and mistakes.' The great lesson is that there must be reconnaissance before a night adventure! Yet the Germans had done little better at Liège, indeed but for Ludendorff's personal leading of one column would have failed, and there they had made minute preparations in all the leisure of peace.

"The second section explains the difference between artillery preparation in trench and open warfare, the examples given being the attack on the Caillette Wood at Verdun, on the 1st of June, 1916, and an action in Russia called Antonajcie—Uleczy on the 10-11 of September, 1915—it seems that no good example of the employment of artillery in open warfare could be found on the Western Front. The author, Lieut.-Colonel von Cochenhausen, lays down the axiom that 'it is stupid self-deception to imagine that an entrenched position can be made ripe for assault in a short time by a few batteries.' In open warfare the eye of the leader must take the place of the long calculations of trench warfare; groups of artillery are assigned to infantry brigades, instead of being controlled from one center; there is a chain of attacks, with possibly a redistribution of artillery for each of them; a creeping barrage is out of the question.

"The third section is called 'German tanks in attacks.' The author is on the staff of the Training Ground at Doberitz. All the instances described are attacks against the French, and some very interesting operations are given at length, with details of the detraining, assembly and distribution of the tanks, the task assigned to them, their advance and action, with sketch maps. The author concludes that:

'against guns in any way still capable of action tanks are defenceless; the depth of the objective must not exceed 6 to 8 kilometers; tanks are only an auxiliary arm, they cannot hold the ground they win, that is the business of the infantry; frontal attacks are to be preferred, great flank movements take time, and make the tanks easier targets.'

"In the fourth section considerable space is given to a paper by the Commander of the Engineer School on the development of the Engineer Arm. The Germans, at any rate as regards engineer organization, went into the war far behind ourselves (the British). They had reduced their engineer field companies to the status of 'pioneers,' had not enough of them, only three companies per corps of two divisions, and had no engineer representatives on the divisional staffs. They spent the whole war trying to remedy these errors of a long peace. General von Mudra, in the war a Corps, Army and Group of Armies commander, when Inspector-General of Engineers and Fortresses, had advocated as many as eight companies per corps. The expansion of the engineer field troops was hampered by the units (which they initiated and kept), gas, tunnelling, electrical, antiaircraft searchlight, concrete building units, etc. In 1915 each division had two field companies, a searchlight section, a trench mortar company and a bridge train, with a senior engineer officer on the divisional staff, and though the infantry fell from twelve to nine companies, this organization was maintained; the third company was sanctioned, but could not be formed. The engineer staffs of the corps and higher organizations were also increased. At Verdun there was an engineer company with each battalion.

"The equipment of the German engineers equally fell behind our own (the British); a field company had only four wagons, the pontoon trains were horse-drawn, the service pontoon was found insufficient for heavy traffic bridges, and there was no heavy bridge like our Inglis' and Hopkins' bridges that could be quickly constructed. There was no camouflage organization, material was delivered to the troops. The writer has some curious delusions. He states not only that Germany's enemies all copied her 'stick grenade,' but that the 'German engineers had the upper hand of the engineers of the enemy States, which to the end of the war learned from them.' This may be true of 'pill boxes' and deep dug-outs, which, by Ludendorff's orders, were

in 1917 forbidden, but in other branches of engineering, particularly mining, rapid road making and bridge building, camouflage, water supply, both in design and execution, the German efforts were quite outclassed.

"The fifth section, concerned with the employment of artillery in crossing a river, is by Lieut.-Colonel Marx of the Jüterborg artillery range. He describes the passage of the Meuse by the XVI Corps on the 1st of September, 1914, in which he took part as a battery commander, later being at the crossing of the Duna near Riga, 1st of September, 1917, and he compares the two operations. The main deduction is, do not let the infantry cross till the artillery has done its work.

"The last section discusses raids and reconnaissances in force, and gives as an instance a raid near the Rue du Bois on the 19th of June, 1916, with the operation orders, barrage maps, etc.

"The author pays us (the British) a compliment: 'Raids were certainly a strong point of the British. In this branch, thanks to their excellent human material, they had good success often in spite of faulty arrangements.'—(Reprint of review on p. 150, October, 1925 number, *The Army Quarterly* [British].)

Of special value to the Command, G-2, and G-3 sections.

DU HAUT DE LA TOUR DE BABEL—(FROM THE TOP OF THE TOWER AT BABEL)

By Lieut.-General de Selliers de Moranville, Chief of Staff of the Belgain Army in 1914. French text, 238 pages, 7 maps. (Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1925.) Library No. 940.336.

"A summary of the French and German plans of campaign and an authentic account of the Belgian plan. It forms an excellent introduction to the study of the Great War. Written for the purpose of enlightening his compatriots, the author selected the title which he has given it because, in their *ensemble*, public opinion and war literature afford a spectacle of confusion, and naturally the image of the Tower of Babel presented itself to his mind.

"After explaining the duties of a Government and a Commander-in-Chief, General de Moranville defines war plans, plans of mobilization, concentration and *couverture*, and plans and projects of operations. He then gives a close summary of the development of the French plan of campaign, emphasizing the rejection of General Michel's proposal to deploy the French Army to meet the invasion through Belgium actually carried out by the Germans.

"General de Moranville considers that the French began the war handicapped by five grave mistakes: the doctrine of the offensive at all costs, a military organization which neglected the reserves, misconception of the value of machine guns and heavy artillery, misconception of the value of the defensive, and the fixed idea that the Germans would not extend their front beyond the Meuse.

"Similarly, he traces the German plan and organization, and gives it as his opinion that if Moltke had exercised his authority and really directed his Armies instead of sitting at Luxembourg and letting them go their own way, Germany would have been victorious at the Marne.

"Coming to his own plans, he points out that Belgium's position was very difficult, for the Meuse could not be made the defensive line against Germany, as it could be turned in the north by a night march through 'the Maastricht Appendix,' and in the south through the Ardennes—as it was by the German Third Army. Holland could not be counted on to stop the Germans; nothing but a military *entente* with a strong ally could save Belgium. In 1914 what resources she had were not ready. Her General Staff had only been formed in 1910, and in the following three years there had

been three Chiefs of the General Staff, and when de Moranville became C. G. S. in June, 1914, no plan either of concentration or of operations was ready. He considered the various probabilities: direct a war of conquest by Germany, and a violation of territory as occurred in 1914 with the Allies on Belgium's side. In the latter hypothesis, three cases arose: the German Armies might (1) respect Holland's neutrality, but sweep across Belgium and attack Liège which blocked their way; (2) pass south of the line Meuse—Sambre, leaving a detachment to observe the Belgian Army and the fortresses of Liège and Namur; (3) violate Dutch neutrality, in which case Liège would only be observed.

"To meet these various cases he proposed to concentrate the six division and cavalry division of the Belgian Army rather west of the center of the triangle formed by Liège—Louvain—Namur, that is, north of the Meuse—Sambre, and a couple of marches from the frontier. The King, anxious that no pretext should be given to Germany to declare herself menaced, suggested that the concentration should be put another march to the westward, whereby it would appear to be aimed at France. At the last moment even this was still further modified, and the 3d, 4th, and 5th Divisions were left in their garrisons of Liège, Namur, and Tournai, and only the other three concentrated behind the river Gette.

"The possibility of the Army advancing to assist in the defence of Liège is examined; but the author considers that it would only have become the prey of the Germans. It was too ill-trained and too little manœuvrable to be able to carry out the schemes of arm chair strategists. There are good sketch maps."—(Reprint of review on p. 147, the October, 1925 number of the *Army Quarterly* [British].)

Of interest to all students of the history of the World War and of special value to the Command and G-2 sections.

L'EFFONDREMENT DU PLAN ALLEMAND EN SEPTEMBRE 1914— (THE OVERTHROW OF THE GERMAN PLAN IN SEPTEMBER, 1914)

(A Statistical Study.) By General Camon, French Army. French text, 157 pages, 22 sketches. (Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1925.) Library No. 940.36.

"General Camon, whose works on the Napoleonic era, particularly *La Guerre Napoléonienne*, did so much before the war to make clear the methods of the Emperor, has been moved to consider the German Plan of 1914 in the light of his special knowledge. The three articles, now bound together under the title of *L'effondrement du Plan Allemand en Septembre, 1914*, have previously appeared in *La Revue Militaire Générale*. They contain a very complete summary of all that has been told us about the Schlieffen plan and its working out. But, as General Camon points out, the Germans have never given us the whole plan, either as drafted by Schlieffen or as subsequently altered by Moltke; something is being held back, so that it is not possible yet to say the last word about the plan. He suggests that the much criticized changes were made when Ludendorff was head of the Operations Section under Moltke. The gist of his criticism is that the Germans based their strategy too much on Clausewitz and too little on Napoleon: their 1914 plan, however, was an imitation of Napoleon's plan in 1812; the March, 1918, attack was based on the strategy of the Waterloo campaign. Neither precedent is a happy example of the Napoleonic manner. The German General Staff, he thinks, differed from the Emperor in that they wavered, did not stick to their plan, in fact changed it vitally in the middle of its execution.

"The criticism will at once suggest itself to the reader that the Germans failed because they copied Napoleon's methods of a hundred years before too closely, quite forgetting the one certain factor that Napoleon, if present in 1914, would have acted quite differently to what he did a hundred years earlier. Railways, motor transport, telegraphs, long-range guns, repeating rifles, preserved food, had made the objective of strategy less simple. Still, we cannot imagine Napoleon, even in 1814, passing by Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, failing to raid Havre and neglecting a *coup de main* on the great railway center of Paris. A fair criticism is that, except in the matter of rapid mobilization, the German strategists of 1914 were still more than a hundred years behind the times, and, as General Camon insists, still in the era of Clausewitz."—(Reprint of review in the *British Army Quarterly*, October, 1925, p. 156.

Of interest in the study of the German strategy at the beginning of the World War.

LA BATAILLE DES FLANDERS—(THE BATTLE IN FLANDERS)

(Published under the direction of the Historical Section of the French General Staff.) By Colonel René Tournès and Captain Henry Berthemet. French text, 395 pages, 3 maps. (Paris: Charles-Lavauzelle, 1925.) Library No. 940.45112.

This is a translation into French, with notes and comments, of the war diary and other important records of the German Fourth Army (General Sixt von Armin), covering a period of twenty-one days, 9 to 30 April, 1918. These records fell into the hands of the enemy during the Lys offensive, when the German Fourth Army was attacking the Belgians and British on the front from Armentières to the sea, and were later found in the Historical Section, French General Staff, among other captured German archives. Their authenticity has since been admitted by General von Kuhl in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*.

The following is an extract from the review of this book in the October, 1925 number of the *British Army Quarterly*:

"The papers are a most interesting revelation of German methods and mentality; for not only is there the war diary day by day, with copies of all operation orders, telegrams and reports of conferences, but a complete register of the telephone conversations of the Chief of the Staff of the Army, General von Lossberg, with the staffs of the corps, with the Sixth Army on the left, with the Chief of the Staff of Crown Prince Rupprecht's Group of Armies, General von Kuhl, and with General Ludendorff. Towards the end, on the night of the 29th of April at 9:35 p. m. in a telephone message from the Chief of the Staff to Ludendorff, there is a frank avowal of defeat:

'the operation presents no chance of success. Better interrupt it.

We can decide later if a methodical continuance of the offensive will bring profit or whether it is better to stop it altogether.'

Ludendorff agrees. It is an unexpected tribute to the Allied defence which is not likely to be found in the official history.

"As was more than suspected, the German Army group commanders and other G. O. C.'s turn out to be mere figureheads: it is the General Staff which conducts the operations, gives decisions and notifies them to the subordinate formations. Ludendorff appears as the uncontested master. In his numerous conversations with the Chief of the Staff of the Fourth Army, the name of Hindenburg is never mentioned to justify or to support a decision—a British staff officer would at least have said: 'the Chief or Army Commander wishes.' Similarly Generals von Lossberg and von Kuhl speak in their own names, not those of Sixt von Armin or Rupprecht, whom they neither quote nor appear to consult. The staffs arrange everything without a word of the authority, opinions or desires of their generals.

That this was normal is confirmed by many instances, such as the visit during the battle of the Marne of Colonel Hentsch, the representative of the Supreme Command: on the morning of the 9th of September, 1914, he settled things with Bülow's Chief of Staff, whilst the old man was still in bed, and at noon at Kluck's headquarters he gave his orders to Kuhl, and did not mention Kluck nor ask to see him.

"Ludendorff intervenes incessantly in the Fourth Army battles; discusses petty details down to a minor operation to secure a village; recommends that one corps should assist another with artillery; and gives his advice about engaging an infantry regiment. Lossberg does the same to the formations below him, even interfering with the zones of deployment of divisional artillery. Never were such *sergents de bataille*.

"But, contrary to what might be expected, Ludendorff proves by no means an audacious commander, risking all to win all. In this decisive offensive the great First Quartermaster-General hands out divisions with regret, and, as the French translators say, 'with such parsimony that in numbers they are always exactly insufficient to obtain a real success, still less to exploit one.' When at last he consents to part with some, they arrive too late to be useful. Far from inspiring his subordinates with the offensive spirit, he multiplies counsels of prudence. We have to thank him that he prevented the exploitation of the capture of Kemmel from the French, haunted by fear of a British counterattack: Ypres, 1914, had never been forgotten. Even before the date of the 29th of April, when he approved of stopping the offensive, he had already despaired of success. Between his temperament and those of Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig there was all the abyss which separate defeat from victory.

"General von Kuhl seems even a weaker figure than Ludendorff and less capable of the intellectual and moral mastery of a situation.

"General von Lossberg, now commanding a division of the *Reichsheer*, is more of a personality. He sticks to his opinions even when they are unpalatable to Kuhl or Ludendorff; he has an undeniable authority over his subordinates; but he fails to exhibit the necessary energy and power of will. It is easy to see why Ludendorff collapsed after the 8th of August, 1918—on the 29th of April he was already well on the way to despair.

"The editing of the translators, who provide an excellent introduction to the book and one to each day's operations, notes and sketch maps, is everything that can be desired. The book is thoroughly deserving of study and will dispel many an illusion as to the superiority of the methods of the Great General Staff."

The book is of interest to all students of the history of the World War and of special value to the Command and G-2 sections.

TANNENBERG—THE FIRST THIRTY DAYS IN EAST PRUSSIA

By Major General Sir Edmund Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
306 pages, 14 maps and sketches. (London: William Blackwood & Sons, 1925.) Library No. 940.4.

This book is an excellent critical analysis of the Campaign of Tannenberg. It commences with the outbreak of war and terminates with the expulsion of Rennenkampf's Russian First Army from East Prussia. It is simply and clearly written and is supplied with excellent maps. All phases of the campaign are touched on. In addition to strategy and grand tactics, minor tactics, transportation and railway troop movements, supply and signal communications are discussed and criticized in a clear but not pedantic manner. The handling of the Russian side of the campaign is quite fully discussed and, because it is an unfamiliar subject, is especially interesting.

The author does not give the authority for his several statements of fact, but these are never extreme and have every appearance of accuracy. The bibliography appended of works in English, German, and Russian shows the author had to rely on excellent but secondary source material for most of his information. For a number of years, however, this will probably be the best information available.

The author has apparently been over the theater of the operations he describes.

It is believed that this excellent work is the best corps and army study under modern conditions at present in the General Service Schools Library.

It is of great value to all officers in these schools, as well as to the G-2 section.

T. F. V. N.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE WAR IN MESOPOTAMIA

British Official Report. (With a Separate Report by Comdr. J. Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P.) 188 pages. (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1917.) Library No. 940.4.

This document contains the report of the commission appointed by Act of Parliament for the purpose of inquiring into the origin, inception, and conduct of operations of war in Mesopotamia, including the supply of drafts, reinforcements, ammunition, and equipment to the troops and fleet, the provision for the sick and wounded, and the responsibility of those departments of Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of the forces employed in that theater of war.

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Part II. Origin of Mesopotamia Expedition.

Part III. Advance from Basra to Kurna.

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The Vincent-Bingley Report on the Medical Arrangements in Mesopotamia.

Memorandum by General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander in Chief in India.

Colonel Hehir's Account of the Medical Arrangements during the Siege of Kut-El-Amara.

Of interest to all students of the history of the World War and of special value to the Command, G-2, G-3, and G-4 sections as well as to the Medical subsection.

A. B.

**DARDANELLES COMMISSION. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON
THE DARDANELLES AND GALLIPOLI OPERATIONS**

British Official Report with Appendix of Documents and Maps. 249 pages. (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1918.) Library No. 940.4.

This document contains the report of the commission appointed "for the purpose of inquiring into the origin, inception, and conduct of operations of war in the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, including the supply of drafts reinforcements, ammunition and equipment to the troops and fleet, the provisions for the sick and wounded, and the responsibility of those departments of Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of the forces employed in that theater of war."

Of interest to all students of the history of the World War and of special value to the Command, G-2, G-3, G-4 sections and to the Medical subsection.

A. B.

**THE HISTORY OF THE 62ND (WEST RIDING) DIVISION 1914-1919
(Vol. I)**

By Everard Wyrall. 245 pages, 14 maps. (London: John Lane The Bodley Head, Ltd.) Library No. 940.33.

A review of Volume II of this work (same Library No.) appeared on page 30, I.S.M.A. No. 15, October-December, 1924.

Volume I covers the history of the 62nd British Division from its first organization in 1914 to the end of the year, 1916.

The division made its first appearance at Mons, the first British battle of the World War, as a part of the British I Corps (Sir Douglas Haig). It participated in the subsequent retreat, being engaged at Landrecies on 25 August and Villers-Cotterets 1 September, and later took part in the general advance across the Marne to the Aisne.

When the British Expeditionary Forces were moved to Flanders, it participated in the defense of Ypres during the battles from 19 October to 17 November. During the greater part of the winter, 1914-15, and the spring of 1915, it served in the trenches, taking part in the attacks at Cuinchy, Givenchy, and Festubert.

In September, 1915, the division participated in the La Bassée canal sector in the holding attack made in conjunction with the main operations further to the south.

In October, 1915, the division was moved south to the main battle zone, where it was severely engaged at the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

After nine months of stabilization, interrupted only by occasional raids, the division entered the Battles of the Somme, being engaged at Delville Woods in July and in a series of unsuccessful attacks against Guillemont in August, 1916, during which period it sustained such heavy losses as to necessitate a prolonged period of rest and reorganization.

The division reentered the line in December, 1916, and participated in the battle of Beaumont Hamel, the last of the 1916 activities on the Somme.

During the period August, 1914, to December, 1916, the battle casualties of the division amounted to more than 20,000.

Although including many intimate details which are of interest only to the members of the British 62nd Division, the book presents a clear account, from day to day, of the operations in which this unit participated, as well as a sufficient insight into the general situation to afford the necessary background.

Besides its historical interest, the book furnishes material for the study of the operations of a division in the attack, withdrawal, retirement, and active and passive defense, both in mobile and stabilized situations, as well as of troop movements by sea and land.

Of value to all officers and to the Command, G-2, and G-3 sections.

A. B.

A HISTORY OF THE TRANSPORT SERVICE OF THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, 1916-1917-1918

By Bvt. Lieut. Colonel G. E. Badcock, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.A.S.C. 388 pages. (London: Hugh Rees, Ltd., 1925.) Library No. 940.326.

In the World War, the author served with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force during its entire existence, being connected throughout with the Transport Directorate at General Headquarters.

The book gives a detailed account of the manner in which the transport services of the British Expeditionary Force were organized and administered, of the improvisations introduced to meet the peculiarities of climate and terrain, and all of the other conditions appertaining to a campaign in an Eastern theater.

The subject matter has been divided into five parts:

- Camel Transport.
- Mechanical Transport.
- Donkey Transport.
- Personal Reminiscences.

Tables showing the Strength and Composition of the Allotment of Royal Army Service Corps Troops to the E. E. F.

One of the chief values of this book is that it points out the mistakes made in order to avoid their repetition in the future.

In his conclusion, the author states that from the British experiences in the E. E. F., there emerge certain well defined principles in regard to transport in general and mechanical transport in particular, viz:

- Centralized Control.
- The Pooling of Transport.
- The Retention of a Reserve.

The book is of interest to all officers and of special value to the G-4 section.

A. B.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE AIR, 1914-1918

By Major Charles C. Turner, late British Royal Air Force. 288 pages. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1919.) Library No. 940.334.

A non-technical presentation of the development, step by step, of aircraft, of the art of flying, and of the various functions of aircraft in war by an officer who knew personally most of the pre-war airplane designers and flyers, watched the birth and growth of the British Flying Service, and served in the latter throughout the World War.

One of the earlier aviators (No. 70 on the British list), the author, previously a balloonist and associated with the aeronautical movement in England from 1907, entered the British service two days before England declared war against Germany. During the war, Major Turner served successively with the anti-aircraft defense of London, observation balloon units, as an instructor of flying officers in aerial navigation and map reading, and with air service units in France.

The book is of special interest to the Air Service subsection.

A. B.

**HISTOIRE ILLUSTREE DE LA GUERRE AÉRIENNE (1914-1918)—
(HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE AIR, 1914-1918) (2 Vols.)**

By Jacques Mortane. French text, total 947 pages. (Paris: l'Édition Française Illustrée.) Library No. 940.334.

A detailed account, profusely illustrated, and based on authentic sources, of the part played by the French Air Forces during the World War showing, step by step, the developments in air service matters and in the application of air service activities to operations in general.

Of special value to the Air Service subsection.

A. B.

THE GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON GREAT BRITAIN 1914-1918

By Captain Joseph Morris, British Army. 279 pages, 6 maps. (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd.) Library No. 940.328.

According to the author, there were dropped on British soil in the course of fifty-one airship and fifty-two airplane attacks, nearly 9,000 German bombs of a total weight of some 280 tons. London was bombarded twelve times by airship and nineteen times by airplane. In all 1,413 persons were killed and 3,408 others were wounded as the result of these raids, London suffering more than one-half of the casualties, viz: 670 killed and 1,962 injured.

Although criticising the work for certain discrepancies and rather highly colored accounts of the raids, based, presumably, on the reports drawn up by the Intelligence Staff at G. H. Q. of the British Home Forces, while the operations were still fresh in memory, the British *Army Quarterly* states that: "On the whole, however, Captain Morris has produced an information book which, despite certain serious *lacunae*, is well worthy of study."

The book serves one definite purpose; it makes clear that, although defense against airships is now a comparatively simple matter, it is beyond the power of the best organization to prevent a determined enemy from raiding by airplanes. Air defense in this sense is bound to fall short of popular expectation.

Of interest to all officers and of special value to the G-2 section and the Air Service subsection.

A. B.

THE LAFAYETTE FLYING CORPS (2 Vols.)

Edited by James Norman Hall and Charles Bernard Nordhoff (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920.) Library No. 940.334.

The formal history contained in this work is confined to a brief narrative record of the origin of the *Escadrille Américaine*, its service at the front, and its development into the *Lafayette Flying Corps*, carrying the story through the winter of 1917-18, when the members of the *Escadrille Lafayette*, as well as most of the American volunteers in other French squadrons, were transferred to the U. S. Air Service. This account is based on the records of the Lafayette Corps, as well as on those of the French *Service Aeronautique*.

The remaining seven-eighths of the first volume is devoted to biographical sketches of friends of the corps and of the members of the corps itself.

Volume II is made up from the letters of the members of the corps, written under the emotional stress of a great experience, and of a few excerpts from other books or articles.

Both volumes are profusely illustrated.

The work is of special value to the Air Service subsection and, on account of its historical contribution, of interest to the G-2 section.

A. B.

FIGHTING THE FLYING CIRCUS

By Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, Comd'g officer 94th Pursuit Squadron, U. S. A. S. 371 pages. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1919.) Library No. 940.334.

The 94th Pursuit Squadron ended the war with the greatest number of victories won by any American Air Service squadron. It was first to go over the enemy's lines, first to destroy an enemy airplane, and brought down the last German Airplane to fall in the World War.

It contained the first American Ace, Douglas Campbell, of California, and the greatest American Ace, Edward V. Rickenbacker of Ohio. It totalled more hours of flying over the enemy lines than any other American Squadron can claim. It was finally selected as the only combat squadron to move into Germany with our Army of Occupation.

The book contains a narrative account of the author's air battles in France and of the history and operations of the 94th Pursuit Squadron which he commanded from September 25, 1918.

Of interest to all officers and of special value to the Air Service subsection.

A. B.

GLORIOUS EXPLOITS OF THE AIR

By Edgar Middleton, late Flight Sub-Lieut., Royal Navy. 256 pages. (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1918.) Library No. 940.334.

A narrative account by a British air pilot of his experiences and observations concerning the activities of aviation during the World War, including air raids, fighting the Zeppelins, crossing the Alps, submarine patrols, and a chapter devoted to the German air services.

Of interest to the Air Service subsection.

A. B.

HIGH ADVENTURE: A NARRATIVE OF AIR FIGHTING IN FRANCE

By James Norman Hall. 240 pages. (Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1918.) Library No. 940.334.

This is a very simple, modest, excellently written account of the author's service in the Lafayette Escadrille.

James Norman Hall, who is a well known author and a very gallant soldier, enlisted in the British Army in 1914 and has given us his experiences and, in addition, an excellent picture of war from an infantry soldier's standpoint in "Kitchener's Mob."

He enlisted in the French Service in the Foreign Legion in 1916 and went immediately to an aviation training camp. Assigned to the Lafayette Escadrille (pursuit) he served with great credit. Transferred to American service on our entry into the war, he became a captain. Shot down behind the German lines, he was first reported killed in action. Later it became known he was a prisoner in Germany where he remained until the close of the war. Since the war he has travelled extensively and his later writings reflect his impressions of travel.

"High Adventure" gives a very clear picture of the service and of the problems and perils of the personnel of the pursuit squadrons of the French Aviation. While distinctly nontechnical in its treatment, it is considered very valuable reading for officers who need to supplement their technical knowledge with a background of actual war experience. This especially applies to officers of other arms than the aviation and to officers of aviation who lack war experience.

T. F. V. N.

MES COMBATS—(MY COMBATS)

By Captain René Fonck, Air Service Pilot, French Army. French text, 252 pages. (Paris: Ernest Flammarion, 1920.) Library No. 940.336.

An account of the aerial combats during the World War of the author who is classed as one of the Great French Aces.

Of special value only to the Air Service subsection.

FIVE YEARS IN THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS

By James Thomas Byford McCudden, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.M., and Croix de Guerre, Major, Royal Air Force, and formerly Captain, Royal Flying Corps. 348 pages. (London: The Aeroplane and General Pub. Co., Ltd., 1918.) Library No. 940.321.

The book is prefaced by brief notes honoring the memory and eulogizing the achievements of James McCudden, written by Major General Sir Hugh Montague Trenchard, K.C.B., D.S.O., and Major General John Maitland Salmond, C.M.G., D.S.O., under whose command the author served during the World War.

The account is in no sense a dissertation on military aeronautics, nor is it a series of stories about air fights. It is simply what the author chose to call it, a faithful personal record of "Five Years in the Royal Flying Corps." It is dedicated to the glorious memory of that distinguished corps, now officially absorbed into the Royal Air Force.

Of special value to the Air Service subsection.

A. B.

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD (27 Volumes)

Edited by Henry Smith Williams, LL.D. (New York: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1926.) Library No. 900.

"A comprehensive narrative of the rise and development of nations from the earliest times as recorded by over two thousand of the great writers of all ages.

"The work was edited with the assistance of a distinguished international board of advisers and contributors."

A valuable work of reference for historical study and of special value to the G-2 section.

FACTORS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

By A. F. Pollard, M.A., Hon. Litt., F.B.A. 298 pages, 1 map. (New York: Macmillan Co., 1925.) Library No. 973.

A series of lectures delivered by the author, Fellow of All Souls' College, and Oxford Professor of English History in the University of London, to audiences at various English universities.

According to the author, the principal factors in American History are: Inheritance and Tradition; Constitutional Conservatism; The Development of a New Nationality and of Nationalism; The Expansion of the American Frontier; and the Spirit of Reconciliation.

The concluding chapter is devoted to a lecture on the value of American history to the English student, stating that not a little of the value of English and American history consists in the light they throw upon each other. American is a criticism on English history and English is a criticism on American; for while each is to some extent a reflection of, it is also a reflection upon, the other.

The book is well written. Its chief interest consists in enabling the reader to view American history in the light of English conception.

A. B.

BUFFALO DAYS: Forty Years in the Old West: The Personal Narrative of a Cattleman, Indian Fighter and Army Officer

By Colonel Homer W. Wheeler, U. S. Army, Ret. 361 pages. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1925.) Library No. 973.

After seven years experience in cattle raising and mining, including volunteer duty with the expedition that relieved Forsyth's detachment on Beecher's Island in 1868, the author was commissioned in the Fifth Cavalry. His service involved a number of expeditions against hostile Indians, notably the one resulting in the fight with Dull Knife's band in the winter of 1876.

A dispassionate critic of men and events, Colonel Wheeler gives much information about the officers and scouts of those days, whose efforts accomplished so much in opening the west to white occupation. He discusses such of the actions against the Indians at which he was not present and in so doing brings out testimony throwing a favorable light on the actions of Major Reno on the 25-26 June, 1876. His long experience with the Indians served to develop a liking for them; he contends that they were generally mishandled by the individuals under whose charge they were placed.

The author had the experience, then common to many army officers, of having heavy responsibilities placed on young shoulders.

The book is of general interest to all officers.

W. R. W.

HISTORY OF RUSSIA

By S. F. Platonov. Translated by E. Aronsberg. 420 pages. (New York: Macmillan Co., 1925.) Library No. 947.

A translation and abridgement of a standard Russian history edited and supervised by Professor F. A. Golder, of Stanford University, who says of Professor Platonov's qualifications as an interpreter of the Russian people: "He was born in a cottage, he gave lessons in mansions, and tutored in palaces."

Of interest to all students of European history and of special value to the G-2 section.

THE SHADOW OF THE GLOOMY EAST

By Ferdinand Ossendowski. Translated by F. B. Czarnomski. 198 pages. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1925.) Library No. 947.08.

"In this volume Dr. Ossendowski, a Pole who lived many years in Russia, has painted a word picture which will give the reader a very good understanding of the background of Bolshevism, Sovietism, and Communism. He pictures the true Russian of all classes, all of which—the upper (before the Revolution), the middle, and the lower,—due either to ambition or ignorance, indulged in many forms of corruption and followed some perverted religion. Murder seemed to be a pastime. Witchcraft and other debased forms of spiritualism occurred in ordinary life as though in a story. He follows the so-called monk, Grishka Fasputin ('the former horse-thief, drunkard, and profligate'), through many of his schemes which show why 'In Siberia, where Grishka was hated, today already, during the Bolshevik regime, people whisper: "Rasputin was a dog, but a strong, supernatural man." Many other notorious characters are introduced.

"The following chapter headings will give some idea of the story presented: The Masks, The Face Laid Bare, The Shadows of the Village, The Treasure Hunters, The Poisoners, Heathenism, Witchcraft, The Echo of the Dim Past, The Bold Industry, The Lords of the Sea, In the Dusk

of the Palaces, Black Shadows, Phantoms of the Apocalypse, Ascetics versus Antichrist, Factories of Immorality, Woman and the Child, Death of the Romanovs and the Mystical Movement, Black Ravens, Old Gods in Christian Worship, The Simplest of all Gods, The Devil's Feast, Witte, Stolpin and Goremykin, The Last of the Mohicans, Fetishism of the Word, Chaos, Conclusion.

"In the Conclusion the author says in part:

'I perceive distinctly the danger threatening Christian civilization from the East, but not from the real East, which endures in its mystic reverie or its hallowed majesty, defending its culture and independence against the pernicious influences of the new-comers. I perceive the menace of the East, in whose vanguard marches the Russian multitude, of Mongolian half-breeds, followed by swarming hosts of utterly despondent Asiatics, burning with hatred, demoralized and revolutionized by Soviet diplomatists, with the blood-stained gold taken from the murdered, broken off the sacred images and crosses, carried away from temples of learning.'

"Granting that Dr. Ossendowski may perhaps have exaggerated somewhat, his message is an important one and it has been presented in a most interesting manner."—(Reprint from p. 624, December, 1925 issue, *Coast Artillery Journal*.)

Of general historical interest in connection with the evolution of modern Russia and of special value to the G-2 section.

AMERICANS IN EASTERN ASIA

By Tyler Dennett. 707 pages. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1922.) Library No. 950.

A study of the origin and development of American policy in Asia—in China, Japan, Korea, with passing attention to Siam, and the regions of the Indian and Pacific Oceans—in the nineteenth century.

It is an entirely fresh study based on original records and documentary sources, and is the first book which attempts to cover the entire field.

The author states that American relations with the separate nations of the East, with the Japanese, the Chinese, the Koreans, have developed not separately but as a unity which the student disregards at his peril. There has not been one policy for one country and another policy for another. The policy has, in principle, been the same; the results of the policy were different because the peoples were different.

Of interest to all officers concerned in American foreign relations and of special value to the G-2 section.

A. B.

JAPAN FROM WITHIN

By J. Ingram Bryan, M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D. 283 pages. (London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1924.) Library No. 952.

Professor Bryan who was for sixteen years professor in Japanese colleges and universities, a member of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, member of the Japanese Society, and Cambridge University Extension Lecturer in Japanese History and Civilization, is thoroughly familiar with the subject of which he writes.

The work presents an inquiry into the political, industrial, commercial, financial, agricultural, armament, and educational conditions of Modern Japan, including a chapter on the military development and organization of that country.

The author states that, after sixteen years in Japan, studying the people, their institutions and civilization, from every point of view at close range,

his only solution of the mystery of why Japan is so much misunderstood is to deny its existence. It is undoubtedly true that Japan is very much misunderstood, but the cause can be ascribed to nothing more mysterious than mere ignorance of Japan.

The book is a scholarly presentation based on authoritative sources. It is of interest to all students of Asiatic history and of special value to the G-2 section.

A. B.

MODERN TURKEY: A Politico-Economic Interpretation, 1908-1923

By Eliot Grinnell Mears, M.B.A., F.R. Econ. S. 689 pages, 6 maps. (New York: Macmillan Co., 1924.) Library No. 956.

"As economic member of the Harbord Mission to Armenia and later as trade commissioner at Constantinople, Mr. Mears had excellent opportunities for gathering information in regard to actual conditions in the new Turkey which dates from the Revolution of 1908. In his book concerning the country as he saw it, with his own eyes and through the eyes of the eighteen contributors to the volume, he undertakes 'to give that kind of a perspective on the conflicting factors underlying the politico-economic life of Turkey which may serve to reveal both their relative values and their interrelation.'

"The chapters of *Modern Turkey*, while containing more or less historical material, are in the main descriptive or expository. Of Mr. Mears' own chapters, which comprise somewhat more than a third of the text, the most interesting and valuable from the point of view of the historian are the three entitled, respectively, 'The Armenian Question,' 'The Arab Question,' and 'The Kemalist Movement.' Among the contributed chapters, all of which, with one exception, were written in 1920 and are therefore provided by Mr. Mears with introductions designed to record subsequent developments as well as 'to promote interchapter unity,' special mention may be made of those by Dr. Cumberland, Consul General Ravndal, Dr. Putney, Ahmed Emin Bey, and Saleh Kerameth Bey, relating, respectively, to the Public Treasury, the Capitulations, International Relations, the Turkish Press, and the Young Turk Movement.

"Following the text of the book are a convenient and fairly comprehensive Chronology of Events affecting Turkey from 1908 to 1923 and a judicious selection of documents (official declarations, reports, treaties, etc.) which, with the comments in the text, go far toward explaining the international complications involving Turkey between 1914 and 1923. The bibliography, comprising twenty-one pages, is unusually complete.

"In bringing together a large amount of information concerning actual conditions and in sketching the background of those conditions Mr. Mears has performed a distinct service to students of recent developments in Turkey. He has maintained to a remarkable degree the 'fairness of spirit and honesty of intellect' which he believes to be indispensable for the understanding of those developments. His book should prove extremely useful for reference. It is unfortunately, perhaps inevitably, lacking in the unity and the distinction of style, to say nothing of the compression, without which it cannot be expected to gain or hold the attention of a wide circle of readers."—(Reprint of review by Edgar Turlington in *The American Historical Review*, January, 1926, p. 353.)

Of interest to all students of Asiatic History and of special value to the G-2 section.

THE DIARIES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1748-1799 (4 Vols.)

Edited by John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1925.) Library No. 920.

In his foreword, the author states that "Unrelated portions of the diaries of George Washington have been published in the past, at different times and under various editorial plans; some of these publications are not now readily accessible and all of them, added together, comprise hardly one-sixth of the available record. It remained for the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, with patriotic understanding and generosity to undertake the publication of every available diary in a complete and uniform edition."

The number of original George Washington diaries at present known to be in existence is forty; of these, thirty-six are in the Library of Congress and four in private hands.

On page xv of Volume I is given the first complete list of all the diaries, from the earliest known to the one containing the last words written by Washington, the diaries being numbered for convenience of reference.

Each of the different journals is prefaced by the author with an account of its bearing on the series and on Washington's life, and virtually every important name and fact contained therein have been elucidated.

The author states that the original text has been closely followed in regard to spelling and capitalization, except that ampersands have been spelled out, the monthly headings and daily dates made uniform, and the disconcerting hyphen, which Washington used so frequently, changed to comma or semicolon.

Volume IV concludes with a subject index which is not the least valuable part of this work.

Presented with the compactness and thoroughness characteristic of historical research and criticism of the present day, this work makes available important source material not heretofore obtainable outside of the Library of Congress.

Of general interest to all students of American history and of special value to the G-2 section.

(For detailed review see "*The New York Times Book Review*," Dec. 20, 1925.)

A. B.

LINCOLN AND HIS GENERALS

By Clarence Edward Macartney, D.D. 226 pages. (Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., 1925.) Library No. 920.

"Gideon Welles records that on September 21, 1863, he asked the President what the immense army of Meade was doing. Lincoln, much depressed at Meade's inaction, which allowed Lee to collect his defeated army at Gettysburg and return safely and unmolested over Blue Ridge and across the Potomac, exclaimed: 'It is the same old story of the Army of the Potomac. Imbecility, inefficiency—don't want to do—is defending the capital. Oh, it is terrible, terrible, this weakness, this indifference of our Potomac generals, with such armies of good and brave men.' There, in few words, is the story of the war in the east until Grant arrived. It was a story that perplexed and depressed the entire Union. Nor was it entirely a one-sided story.

"If the errors of his generals were of the first magnitude, it is hardly necessary to add that the President's blunders were almost equally palpable. History will agree with the author that 'The campaigns with which Lincoln had the most to do were the most unsuccessful, and those with which he had the least to do were the most successful.' But as the war progressed, Lincoln studied—and learned. And the important lesson learned was the

necessity for centralized authority and responsibility and absence of interference in military matters. So, when Grant came east there was a distinct change. With his former commanders we have the record of fatherly letters from the President, with queries and suggestions. Not so with Grant. The fatherly attitude is gone: free rein is given. Maurice, in *Robert E. Lee, The Soldier*, says: 'But in all Lincoln's remarkable career, nothing is more remarkable than the way in which he learned by experience, and his conduct of the latter part of the war seems to be a model of what the action of a statesman of a democratic country in war should be.'

"This book furnishes a close and scholarly study of the relations between the President and those military leaders with whom he came in direct contact. Scott, Fremont, Butler, McClellan, Sherman, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Halleck, and Grant complete the list. New light is thrown upon the character and traits of the leaders studied, but the main effort is directed toward the study of the great President from this side of his life. It contains exactly 226 pages of fascinating reading matter."—(Reprint from p. 215, February, 1926 issue, *Coast Artillery Journal*.)

Of value to all students of American military history and to the G-2 section.

NAPOLEON, AN OUTLINE

By Brigadier-General Colin R. Ballard, C.B., C.M.G. 325 pages, 24 maps. (London: Duckworth & Co., 1924.) Library No. 923.

This book is what its title implies—an outline of the life of Napoleon. The author divides the career of Napoleon into three phases:

First Phase, up to the year 1800. Napoleon the Adventurer, with nothing to lose and everything to win.

Second Phase, from 1800 to 1809. Napoleon the Man of Destiny, with everything won.

Third Phase, from 1809 to the end. Napoleon the Man against Destiny, with nothing to win and everything to lose.

The book is of value to the reader who is commencing the study of the life of Napoleon. Its chief value to the reader who is familiar with the Napoleonic wars is that it presents a very good character study of Napoleon, the man.

Of some value to the G-2 section.

E. W. W.

KING EDWARD VII: A Biography. (Vol. I), From Birth to Accession 9th November 1841 to 22d January, 1901.

By Sir Sidney Lee. 810 pages, 3 maps. (London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1925.) Library No. 923.

The work is based on documents in the royal archives, access to which was given to the author by King George, and on numerous collections of letters addressed by the late King to personal friends and to men of prominence in official life which the author consulted with His Majesty's sanction.

Volume I covers the period from birth to accession of King Edward VII, 9th November 1841 to 22 January, 1901.

Besides going into the education, travels, ambitions, philanthropies, and social life of Edward, the book gives special attention to the various changes in the political situation in England and abroad during the nearly forty years of his adult life, throwing a new light on many vexed issues which now belong to history.

Considering its sources, this work possesses historical value. It is of interest to all students of European history and international politics.

A. B.

THE TRUTH ABOUT KITCHENER

By Victor Wallace Germain. 352 pages. (London: John Lane the Bodley Head, 1925.) Library No. 940.4.

Together with much ill-natured criticism of Lord Haldane, Lloyd George and other contemporaries of Lord Kitchener, and much conjecture as to what might have happened, this biased defense of the English War Lord relates another side to many mooted questions.

It deals principally with the general subjects of replacements, manufacture of munitions, and Kitchener's participation in the early strategical operations of the World War.

The book contains much of interest to a student at the War College and to the general reader of military history; it is of special value to the G-2 section.

(See also *Royal Engineers Journal*, Dec., 1925, p. 537.)

E. S. H.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

By Prof. Floyd Henry Allport, Syracuse University. 453 pages. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1924.) Library No. 150.

"This is a good general textbook on social psychology. The author treats social psychology as a part of the psychology of the individual. The text deals with the physiological basis of human endeavors, instincts, habits, prepotent reflexes, feeling and emotion, personality, and the nature and development of social behavior as stimulated by language, gestures and facial and bodily expression. The response to social stimulation is discussed in three chapters. Matters of social adjustments are analyzed and in a final chapter social behavior is discussed in its relation to society."—(Reprint of review on p. 198, September, 1925 issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*.)

Of interest to all students of psychology.

A HISTORY OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

By Walter W. Jennings, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Economic History in the University of Kentucky. 777 pages. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1926.) Library No. 330:

This work is more than a narrative of the economic life of the nation; it is an analysis and explanation of casual relationships, made from the viewpoint that economic conditions are never isolated, but work together with political, social, religious, and racial factors.

A standard book, of interest to all students of American history and of special value to the G-2 section.

A. B.

WHO'S WHO AMONG NORTH AMERICAN AUTHORS (Vol. II—1925-1926)

Edited by A. Lawrence. 472 pages. (Los Angeles: Golden Syndicate Pub. Co.) Library No. 312.

This volume contains the biographical and literary data of living authors whose birth or activities connect them with the continent of North America.

A supplementary section of the book is devoted to editors, magazine and press writers, with the names of the periodicals in which their writings appear.

A handy reference book to American literary activities of the present day.

A. B.

PURPOSIVE SPEAKING

By Robert West, Ass't Professor of Speech in the University of Wisconsin. 182 pages. (New York: Macmillan Co., 1925.) Library No. 808.5.

Prefacing his work with the saying of David Lloyd George, "*Judging from the specimens I have seen, great doers are great talkers,*" the author presents his text as a practical course in Public Speaking, emphasizing the value of the latter as a discipline because it is training motivated by practical, professional needs. The student is learning to do something that he will actually be called upon to do.

The author stresses especially the emotional values—personality—in every chapter of his book, explaining that this phase of human experience has been neglected in the teaching of public speaking as well as in college in general.

Contents:

- I. Fundamental Human Reactions.
- II. Rationalization.
- III. The Inferiority Complex.
- IV. Emotion.
- V. The Functions of the Purposive Speaker.
- VI. Persuasive Speeches.
- VII. Impressive Speeches.
- VIII. Argumentative Speeches.
- IX. Speeches that Organize Public Opinion and Customs.
- X. Entertaining and Instructive Speeches.
- XI. The Plan of the Speech.
- XII. Suggestion and Imitation.
- XIII. Posture and Gesture.
- XIV. The Voice.
- XV. Pronunciation and Articulation.

Suggested Exercises. Appendix, Concerning Radiophone Broadcasting.

The book is of value to all officers.

A. B.

MASTERY OF SPEECH (8 Parts)

By Frederick Houk Law, Ph.D. (New York: Independent Corporation.) Library No. 808.5.

The author who is lecturer in English in New York University and head of the Department of English in the Stuyvesant High School, New York City, states that forceful speaking is not a possession allowed only to the genius; that it is a secret power, easily developed, which the average man possesses just as naturally as he does a good mind or a good memory.

The book contains a course in eight parts on general speech, business talking, and public speaking, what to say and how to say it under all conditions.

Of interest to all officers.

A. B.

AN AMERICAN PEACE POLICY

By Kirby Page. 94 pages. (New York: George H. Doran Co., 1925.) Library No. 356.5.

A presentation of the facts and reasons which, in the belief of the author, make further isolation of unrestrained nationalism impossible for our government, emphasizing the need of international organization—in which America should participate—for the *prevention of war*.

The process of world organization proposed by the author is as follows:
(1) Immediate entry into the *World Court* with the Harding-Coolidge reservations, etc.

(2) An *international conference* with a view to framing a Code of International Law, with the *Outlawry of War* as its fundamental principle, etc.

(3) World Court to be given *obligatory jurisdiction* over all disputes falling within the scope of the provisions of the International Code, etc.

Although somewhat visionary as viewed from the military standpoint, the ideas explained in this book are nevertheless of some interest, since the Outlawry of War conception is of distinctly American origin, and the opinions of the author concerning this subject are shared by a not inconsiderable part of the American people.

A. B.

AMERICA AND GERMANY, 1918-1925

By Sidney Brooks. 191 pages. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1925.) Library No. 943.085.

"This is an account of the re-establishment of relations between America and Germany from the Armistice to the present. It begins with the dark days of the Revolution in Germany and ends with a discussion, and the probable future effects, of the Dawes Report. Though not entirely free from the assumption that Germany was to blame for much of the delay in economic reconstruction, America's controversy with the Allies in attempting to remove the blockade after the war is clearly set forth, especially the part played by Mr. Hoover. In striking contrast with the efforts of France to block every attempt to disentangle the shattered relations, stands the work of the Friends, whose disinterested activities in relieving misery and turning hate into love, forms the most inspiring part of the narrative. The book is based in part upon documentary material hitherto unpublished, and it should be especially welcomed because it is among the first of its kind in which the facts are presented in a way to lead to a better understanding between Germany and America."—(Reprint from p. 234, January, 1926 issue, *The Annals*.)

Of interest to all officers concerned with the foreign relations of the United States and of special value to the G-2 section.

THE SENATE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By Henry Cabot Lodge. 424 pages. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1925.) Library No. 940.461.

"'For the sake of the record' it was entirely fitting, if not essential, that the complete story of the League of Nations controversy in the United States Senate should be published. That member of the Senate who as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee was credited with the defeat of President Wilson's policies and the refusal of the United States to become a party to the Versailles Treaty, was Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. He, more than any other man in public life, knew what were the controlling factors behind the Senate's action in that episode. In this book, completed shortly before the author's death, are recorded incidents and conversations never before revealed to the public. Those who dissent from Senator Lodge's policies, quite as much as those who agree with them, will refer to his book for its statement of facts and especially to the documents printed in the appendix."—(Reprint of review on p. 664, *The American Review of Reviews*, December, 1925.)

Of value to all officers as a reference book concerning the debate and subsequent rejection by the Senate of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and 1920.

III. NEW TRANSLATIONS RECEIVED

Filed in Instructors' File Room

From the French

PROVISIONAL FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS (1924). Annex No. 1 to Provisional Instructions for the Tactical Employment of Large Units.

By French War Dept. (Translated at the G. S. S. from "*Instruction Provisoire sur le Service en Campagne. Annexe No. 1 à l'Instruction Provisoire sur l'Emploi Tactique des Grandes Unités*," Library No. 357.01.) 213 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 510-Y.

PROVISIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRAIN (Part I). Annex No. 3 to Provisional Instructions for the Tactical Employment of Large Units.

By French War Dept. (Translated at the G. S. S. from "*Instruction Provisoire sur l'Organisation du Terrain. Première Partie. Annexe No. 3 à l'Instruction Provisoire sur l'Emploi Tactique des Grandes Unités*," Library No. 357.0.) 59 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 1200-KK.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE 2D CAVALRY DIVISION IN WOËVRE IN SEPTEMBER, 1914 (I)

By Col. de Fournas. (Translated at the G. S. S. from "*Les Opérations de la 2e Division de Cavalerie en Woëvre en Septembre 1914* [I]," an article in *Revue de Cavalerie*, Nov.-Dec., 1925.) 37 pages (typed), 1 map. Instructors' File No. 920-K.

1. THE PURSUIT IN RUMANIA IN 1916. 2. THE PURSUIT IN MACEDONIA, SEPT.-OCT., 1918

By Lt. Col. Prioux. (Translated at the G. S. S. from "*École Supérieure de Guerre—Cours de Cavalerie* [Instructors' File No. P.H. 71-4]. Extracts: [1] '*La Poursuite de Roumanie en 1916*'; and [2] '*La Poursuite de Macédonie, Septembre-Octobre 1918*'.") Instructors' File No. 320-SS.

IN MOROCCO.—THE OPERATIONS ON THE OUERGHA IN 1924

(Translated at the G. S. S. from "*Au Maroc.—Les Opérations sur l'Ouergha en 1924*," an article in *Revue d'Infanterie*, 1 Oct., 1925.) Instructors' File No. 920-J.

IN MOROCCO.—THE OPERATIONS OF 1925.—FIRST PHASE: THE DEFENSIVE OF APRIL-JULY

(Translated at the G. S. S. from "*Au Maroc.—Les Opérations de 1925—Première Phase: La Défensive Avril-Juillet*," an article in *Revue d'Infanterie*, 1 Nov., 1925.) Instructors' File No. 920-I.

IN MOROCCO.—GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE ENGAGEMENTS
ON THE OUERGHA IN THE SPRING OF 1925.—THE ENGAGE-
MENT AT ASTAR 4-5 JUNE

By Maj. Cazaban, French Army. (Translated at the G. S. S. from "Au Maroc.—Caractères Généraux des Combats Livrés sur l'Ouergha au Printemps 1925.—Les Combats d'Astar, 4-5 Juin," an article in *Revue d'Infanterie*, 1 Dec., 1925.) 19 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 1260-A.

THE DEFENSE OF THE POST OF AOULAI

By Capt. Duboin, French Army. (Translated at the G. S. S. from "La Défense du Poste d'Aoulat," an article in *Revue d'Infanterie*, 1 Nov., 1925.) Instructors' File No. 1200-II.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE TURKISH CAVALRY CORPS DURING
THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

By Fakker Ed Din (translated into French by Maj. Larcher). (Translated at the G. S. S. from "Les Opérations du Corps de Cavalerie Turc Pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance," an article in *Revue de Cavalerie*, Sept.-Oct., & Nov.-Dec., 1925.) 29 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 1810-D.

From the German

FIELD TRAINING FOR ANIMAL-DRAWN TRANSPORT UNITS
(1925). (General Principles, and 8 Tactical Problems
with Discussions

By Maj. Brettner, German Army. (Translated from "Feldmässiges Fahren Der Fahrtruppe 1925." Received from A. C. of S., G-2, U. S. Army.) Instructors' File No. 1390-C.

MANUAL OF POSITION WARFARE FOR ALL ARMS. Part 9
(Provisional): THE SIGNAL SERVICE

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MANUAL OF POSITION WARFARE FOR ALL ARMS. Part 5:
THE ARTILLERY AIRPLANE AND THE ARTILLERY BALLOON

Issued by the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army (German). 10th Jan., 1918. (Translation of a German Document.) 14 pages. Instructors' File No. 1.11.

THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

By Liman von Sanders, Gen. of Cav., German Army. (Translated by Col. E. H. Schulz, C. E., U. S. Army, from "Fünf Jahre Türkei," pp. 64-136.) 49 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 300-B.

SIX YEARS IN SUBMARINE CRUISING

By Lieut. Johannes Speiss, German Navy. (Translated at the Office of Naval Intelligence, from "Sechs Jahre Unterseeisches Kreuzen.") (Complimentary copy.) Instructors' File No. 1200-JJ.

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Engineering News-Record.
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Recruiting News.
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The Pointer.

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American Mercury.
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Bulletin of the Pan American Union.
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Historical Outlook.
Infantry Journal.
International Book Review.
Military Surgeon.
National Geographic.
New Mexico Historical Review.
Review of Reviews.
Scientific American.
Scientific Monthly.
The Bookman.
U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings.
Western Golfer (Presented).
World's Work.

Bi-Monthlies:

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Military Engineer.
Quartermaster Review.
The Annals.

Quarterlies:

Americana.
American Journal of International Law.
American Historical Review.
Annals of Iowa.

Cavalry Journal.
Foreign Affairs.
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Journal of American History.
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The Spur.
Yale Review.

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Army, Navy, and Air Force Gazette
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Monthlies:

Royal Artillery Journal.
Tank Corps Journal.

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Round Table.
Royal Engineers Journal.
Royal United Service Institution.

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Heerestechnik.
Kriegskunst im Wort und Bild.

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Wissen und Wehr.

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La Cooperazione Delle Armi.

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La Guerra y su Preparacion.

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Bulletin Belge des Sciences Militaires.

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Revue Militaire Suisse.

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Military Gazette.

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